

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 9—NO. 16.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1857.

WHOLE NO. 422.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS
Is Published Weekly,
BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum, in advance; Two Dollars and fifty cents in six months; or Three Dollars at the end of the year.
No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.
Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square of twelve lines, for the first and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.
For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.
From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of SMITH & McDOWELL, will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of Col. J. M. ISRAEL. His room is in the North Wing of the Court House. He has also all the debts due the estate of the late James M. Smith. All persons indebted to either are most respectfully requested to call on Col. Israel or myself and settle up. I do not wish to put any one to cost, but the business must be closed up, and this is the final notice.

To my old friends and customers, I would say that I have associated myself with the Messrs. Summey in the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,
at their old stand opposite the Eagle Hotel, where I will be pleased to see them, and to furnish them what goods they may want to purchase at as low a price as any house in town can afford. Allow me to tender to you my thanks for your liberal patronage, and to express the hope that I may have the pleasure of seeing you again at Summey, McDowell & Co's.

W. W. McDOWELL.
January 29, 1857.

NEW COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having associated themselves under the name and style of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

for the purpose of transacting the mercantile business in this place, would respectfully call the attention of their old friends and customers to the fact, and offer their services to them in supplying them with the comforts and luxuries of life, on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in these regions.

They will be found at the old stand,

Opposite Eagle Hotel,

with a good stock and attentive clerks, already and willing to accommodate with such articles as they may need.

A. T. SUMMEY,
W. W. McDOWELL,
D. F. SUMMEY.
Jan. 1, 1857.

M. L. DOYLE,

BAKER & CONFECTIONER,

Main Street, opposite Eagle Hotel,
Asheville, N. C.

Keeps constantly on hand Bread of superior quality; Cake of every description; Candies in endless variety and abundance; Cheese; Nuts; Raisins; and in a word, everything calculated to refresh and strengthen the physical man, and to soothe the mind. Families and Parties supplied at short notice, and on reasonable terms, &c., &c., &c.
March 5, 1857.

DR. W. H. MURDOCH,

HAVING permanently located at the residence of R. P. Wells, Esq., on Turkey Creek, on the direct road from Asheville to Sandy Marsh, Spring Creek, &c., offers his professional services to the citizens of the surrounding country. He will always be found at home, except when absent on professional business.
March 26, 1857.

James' Neuralgic Liquid.

A certain cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp Colic, &c. Just received and for sale at
Aug. 21. ASTON'S.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country.
May 1, 1856. tf SMITH BAIRD & CO

FLAX SEED.

I wish to purchase 500 bushels of good clean Flax Seed.
April 16. E. J. ASTON.

100 gallons pure Linseed Oil. For sale at
ASTON'S.

ARTHUR'S

Self-Sealing

Fruit Cans,

For Sale by

E. J. ASTON.

Children's, Boys and Youth's

READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Just received by SMITH & CHAPMAN.
April 2, 1857.

JUST IN TIME.

THE subscriber has just received another lot of GOOD THINGS bought expressly to suit the refined tastes of his fellow-citizens. If you want anything good to eat from a No. 1 pound cake to a smoked herring, the place to get it is at

M. L. DOYLE'S.
June 18. Opposite Eagle Hotel.

LEONARD'S Yeast Powders. For sale at
ASTON'S.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY

GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BON-

NETS, BOOTS, SHOES,

CROCKERY, HARD-

WARE, DRUGS,

GROCERIES,

&c., &c.,

Asheville, N. C.

April 3, 1857. tf

FACTS

FOR THE

PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps,

Boots & Shoes, Hardware,

Crockery, Saddlery,

Drugs, Dye

Stuffs,

&c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the PEOPLE. And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise, and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community, but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 2, 1857.

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine dress goods

for spring and summer wear, are advised

to call on

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of L. CHAPMAN, in the firm of Chapman, Rankin & Co., will continue the business at the old stand, under the name and style of Rankin & Chapman.

J. B. RANKIN.
R. H. CHAPMAN.
Asheville, Jan. 1, 1857.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY

MADE CLOTHING, just received, and

for sale, by

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

O. M. LEWIS'

Daguerreian and Ambrotype

GALLERY,

On Main Street, south of the Court House.

PICTURES of all sizes, taken from that of the finger ring to the whole size.

Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambrotype, on most reasonable terms.
Nov 20

SPRING GOODS!

—O—

GAINES, DEEVER & CO.

ARE now receiving, at the old stand of

Rankin & Pulliam, a general stock of

SPRING GOODS, embracing every article usually found in a retail store in this country. They

solicit a call from those wishing to buy, and promise to exhibit as pretty and as cheap Goods as the market can afford. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, and we will do you good.

April 9, 1857.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership

for the purpose of conducting the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

in the house formerly occupied by W. D. Rankin & Co., in the name of GAINES, DEEVER & CO., where they hope to see and serve all the old patrons of the house, and new customers not a few.

M. M. GAINES,
W. H. DEEVER,
A. GAINES.
Asheville, Jan. 1, 1857.

OUR GOODS

HAVE been purchased by one of the best buyers this market affords, and for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear we challenge competition. Call and examine our stock of

CLOTHING,

and if we can't please the most fastidious, we are much mistaken.

HATS,

From a cap for 37 1/2 cents, to a \$5 50 Beaver of any grade, and any color from milky white to sooty black.

THE LADIES

Will also find Bonnets, Shoes, Zephyr Hoods, Capes, Gauntlets, Necklaces, materials for Talmas, and everything necessary to adorn and beautify, as well as to make comfortable.

Don't mistake the place.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire

Iron by

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

August 7, 1856.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

ARE now receiving their Stock of Spring

and Summer

GOODS

FOR

1857.

Which, for variety, will surpass any stock ever offered in this market. Having been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, by one of the firm, Mr. D. F. Summey, who is acknowledged to be a man of the nicest taste and best judgment in this market in selecting goods; they would invite a discriminating public to inspect their stock, feeling assured that they will be able to demonstrate the fact that they have the best selected and cheapest stock in market. They don't pretend to sell for pay down alone, but the man who wants to deal in that way can be accommodated with goods as low as any "pay down" house can sell; and should he want a few more goods than his money will buy, they will be glad to let him have them, and wait until January, 1858. Good, prompt customers will do well to give them a call.

The usual articles of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

Asheville, March 19, '57.

FALL TRADE, 1857.

B. B. HOPKINS, WM. H. RYAN,

ROBERT HULL, THOS. W. ATKINSON.

HOPKINS, HULL & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

British, French & American

DRY GOODS,

No. 258 Baltimore Street,

Opposite Hancock Street, BALTIMORE.

We beg to call the attention of buyers to our Fall Stock, which comprises a most attractive assortment of

British, French & American Dry Goods.

In each department we shall exhibit a large assortment, and shall be prepared to furnish any article needed in our line. Many of our goods we receive directly from the manufacturers, and our facilities enable us to supply our customers with goods as low as they can purchase them in any of the Eastern Cities. We would further state, that by the recent completion of many of the Western and Southern Railroads tending towards Baltimore, we have increased facilities for forwarding goods with dispatch. We solicit a call from prompt buyers, and shall endeavor to make it to their interest to deal with us.

Very Respectfully,

HOPKINS, HULL & CO.

258 Baltimore Street.

Orders promptly attended to.

Baltimore, Sept. 10th, 1857. 4m

TO TRAVELERS.

Accommodation Hacks.

THE UNDER-

signed are prepared

to convey passengers from Asheville to any point at short notice and on reasonable terms. With new and comfortable

HACKS,

well trained HORSES, and careful and accommodating DRIVERS, we hope to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Having leased for a term of years the commodious and well arranged Stables attached to the Eagle Hotel, they are prepared to board any number of horses, by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms.

J. F. SULLIVAN & CO.

Asheville, June 25, 1857.

A. G. KERN,

(Lately Professor of Music in Greensboro' Female College.)

Furnishes the best PIANOS of any first-class maker that purchasers may prefer, at factory prices. If the selection is left to him, he will order, in every case, in this place. For further information apply to Prof. J. Hildebrand. [Asheville, Sept. 3, 1857.]

THE most extensive assortment of Boots

and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for

sale by

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

MATERIALS

FOR MAKING

Roraback's

Compound Chemical Toilet and Washing

SOAP.

For sale by

SMITH & CHAPMAN.

July 9, 1857.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Cooper, wholesale or retail.

An article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

ALL who wish to purchase cheap Goods

can be accommodated at the store of

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

Helmbold's Genuine Preparation

OF

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COM-

POUND FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU.

For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weakness, Obstructions, Secret Diseases, Female Complaints, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Arriving from Excesses and Imprudencies in life, and removing all Improper Discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE.

From whatever cause they may have originated, And no matter of how long standing, Giving health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!!!

It cures nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, among which will be found

Indisposition

to Exertion,

Loss of Power,

Loss of Memory,

Difficulty of Breathing,

general Weakness,

Horror of Disease, Weak

Nerves, Trembling, Dread-

ful Horror of Death, Night

Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness,

Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite, with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance & Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, frequently Black Spots lying before the eyes, with temporary Suffusion and loss of Sight; Want of Attention, great Mobility, Restlessness, with horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such patients than solitude, and nothing they more dread for fear of themselves; no repose of manner, no earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this medicine invariably removes—soon follow loss of power, fatuity, and Epileptic Fits—in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those dreadful diseases—Insanity and Consumption? The records of the insane asylums, and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In lunatic asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sallow and quite desolate—neither mirth or grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures woe despair

Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Debility is most terrible! and has brought thousands upon thousands to untimely graves, thus blasting the ambition of many noble youths. It can be cured by the use of this

Infalible Remedy.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, the FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will cure you. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

Be aware of Quack nostrums and Quack doctors, who falsely boast of abilities and references. Citizens know and avoid them, and save long suffering, money, and exposure by sending or calling for a bottle of this popular and specific remedy.

It allays all pain and inflammation, is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is prepared directly according to the Rules of

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,

with the greatest accuracy and Chemical knowledge and care devoted to its combination. See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic, and most of the late standard Works of Medicine.

\$100

One hundred dollars will be paid to any Physician who can prove that the Medicine ever injured a patient; and the testimony of thousands can be produced to prove that it does great good.—Cases of from one week to thirteen years' standing have been effected. The mass of VOLUNTARY testimony in possession of the Proprietor, vouching its virtues and curative powers, is immense, embracing names well known to SCIENCE AND FAME.

100,000 Bottles Have Been Sold

and not a single instance of a failure has been reported!

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn does say, that his preparation contains no Narcotic. Mercury or injurious Drug, but is purely Vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23rd day of Nov., 1854. W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price, \$1 per Bottle, or Six for \$5, delivered to any Address.

Accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, Clergymen and others.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist.

No. 52 South Tenth st., below Chestnut, Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Sold by E. J. Aston, Asheville, N. C.

" B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.

" C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.

" J. M. Crayton, "

" Hull & Grayson, Marion.

" J. V. Blackwall, Morganton.

" Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.

" Allan & Cunningham, Franklin.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Rail Road Meeting.

Pursuant to previous notice there was a large and respectable meeting of the people at the Court House in Asheville on the 15th instant. The meeting was organized by calling on James Gauder, Esq., to preside as Chairman, and appointing R. M. Henry Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by N. W. Woodfin, Esq., who, in a speech of great zeal and earnestness, urged the land holders and farmers of this section of the country to come forward and subscribe stock in the proposed work. He said it had been heretofore resolved that the work on the G. and French Broad Rail Road should be commenced at Paint Rock, and to enable the Company to proceed he had procured the services of Mr. Turner as Chief Engineer, who had organized his engineering company and would in a short time commence the location of the Road. He explained to the land holders and farmers in a forcible manner the great blessings and benefits that they were to derive from the construction of the Road; spoke of the beauty and fertility of their country, the prosperity and energy that would be infused among the people by the construction of works of internal improvement. He said the time for work was now at hand, and by a faithful effort on their part there was now a prospect of the Road being built.

Gen. Elney then addressed the meeting in a speech of great wit and humor, nevertheless depicting clearly and truthfully the condition of things among us. But he said there was a remedy for the people, and that was to go to work and build their Rail Roads. He said we should not depend upon others to do it for us, for if so, we should find ourselves disappointed.

Mr. Coleman then addressed the meeting in a few appropriate remarks, in which he spoke of the last Legislature of the State, and the efforts of himself and others in behalf of the Rail Roads designed for the benefit of this section. He said he would not defend that Legislature in what it did or in what it failed to do. He urged upon the people the necessity of going to work themselves, hoping that we would in due time receive some aid from the State.

On motion, R. M. Henry offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Committee of Twelve citizens of Buncombe, whose duty it shall be, by the special request of this meeting, (which request is hereby made,) to canvass their respective neighborhoods and procure subscription of stock to the project we have in contemplation, to wit: the construction of the Greenville and French Broad Rail Road, commencing at the Paint Rock, and to the end that every exertion may be made within our power, each of said Committee men shall have the power to appoint and request any other good citizen of their respective neighborhoods to assist them in their duties.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen under said resolution: R. P. Wells, Esq., P. Plemmons, Esq., N. Blackstock, Esq., James T. Weaver, Col. L. C. Clayton, W. J. Brown, Maj. Jackson Shipman, L. Young, R. M. Henry, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Patton. On motion, the meeting then adjourned, first requesting the publication of the proceedings in the Asheville papers.

JAS. GUDGER, Clk'n.
R. M. HENRY, Sec'y.

RAIL ROAD DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, at their last meeting, declared a dividend of 6 per cent on the profits of the Company for the last twelve months. This is a most gratifying indication of the prosperity of the Company, for it has lately made and met large outlays upon construction, particularly on the portion of the road between Gaston and Weldon. The Company are getting rich enough to capitol mortgagize the corps editorial again.—*Raleigh Register*.

PRIZE FIGHT EXTRAORDINARY.—In New Orleans, last week, a fierce tom cat and a bull dog were pitted against each other, for a wager of \$25. The brutal and disgusting spectacle was witnessed by a large crowd, and bets were made on the result some as high as \$250. After a bloody contest, in which the cat was torn almost to pieces, and the dog's eyes scratched away, the former was declared victor. The dog was put out of his misery by a pistol shot, and the cat soon afterward died.

HORRIBLE.—A BABY IN AN OYSTER KEG.—We learn that much excitement has been occasioned in certain circles in this city, by the discovery of an infant, supposed to be about one week old, in an oyster-keg, bearing the mark of a large and well known firm near New Haven, Ct. Owing to the effect upon the trade, the facts are kept private, but the matter is in the hands of the proper authorities and will doubtless be thoroughly investigated. The discovery was made by a wealthy merchant of the city, who was in the habit of purchasing a gallon of oysters every week for his Sunday dinner. Observing that the keg did not yield the usual amount, and that it retained its weight, he turned it over for examination, and was horrified to find he had been shaking up a dead infant.—*Cleveland Plaindealer*.

CHEAP CORN.—The Louisville Courier reports a sale of new corn in that city on Saturday at 50 cents per bushel, and says in a few days it will probably be still lower. It also reports sales of corn in Oldham county, near the rail road, at 20 cents per bushel in the field, and 25 cents per bushel delivered at Lagrange, Ky.

DUTCH ENGLISH.—A large firm here lately received a letter, of which the following is, verbatim et literatim, a copy. It required the united efforts of the entire concern to satisfactorily decipher it:

Dear Sear you will Rasive tou Day 25.00 by Mail I Kud git no Draft in Dea Bank, you please kif my Cr't for tat I Hop you sand Dem tou (two) Bri Potatoes.

Your respectfull.

George Washington Parke Custis, the grand son of the wife of Gen. George Washington, and the last survivor of the family circle of Mount Vernon, died at his residence in Alexandria county, Virginia, week before last.

Revenue of North-Carolina.

We give below a statement of the gross aggregate amounts of public taxes paid by the several Counties of the State for the years 1856 and 1857:

	1856.	1857.
Alamance,	4,103 37	5,658 18
Alexander,	1,152 37	1,977 70
Anson,	5,253 57	6,963 76
Ashe,	2,437 60	3,100 30
Beaufort,	7,157 24	9,480 54
Bertie,	6,447 12	8,204 40
Bladen,	4,086 78	4,346 11
Branswick,	2,944 26	8,156 01
Buncombe,	3,781 43	5,106 56
Burke,	2,625 62	3,622 01
Cabarrus,	5,130 76	6,604 57
Caldwell,	1,809 43	2,182 91
Camden,	2,318 32	2,714 71
Carteret,	1,641 97	2,598 15
Caswell,	7,672 97	9,430 00
Chatham,	2,612 14	3,604 91
Chatham,	6,250 42	7,724 18
Cherokee,	1,378 50	1,779 09
Chowan,	4,018 30	4,697 84
Cleveland,	2,761 74	3,942 56
Columbus,	2,585 83	3,177 81
Craven,	9,062 61	13,507 90
Cumberland,	10,800 85	13,440 48
Currituck,	2,230 19	2,853 53
Davison,	5,099 29	6,468 51
Davis,	2,745 63	3,526 29
Duplin,	8,303 83	6,171 70
Edgecombe,	9,980 45	13,549 10
Forsyth,	4,929 82	6,897 12
Franklin,	5,028 89	8,009 48
Gaston,	2,845 63	3,705 82
Gates,	3,317 81	4,537 28
Granville,	10,567 88	13,424 66
Greene,	2,860 35	3,466 44
Guilford,	6,693 00	8,845 87
Halifax,	9,189 66	12,098 22
Harnett,	1,532 02	1,542 70
Haywood,	985 14	1,510 97
Henderson,	2,774 77	3,308 54
Hertford,	4,675 21	5,738 41
Hyde,	2,708 51	3,680 56
Iredell,	4,413 98	6,608 05
Jackson,	925 80	932 82
Johnston,	4,054 22	6,091 93
Jones,	2,346 81	2,827 30
Lenoir,	4,604 02	5,968 13
Lincoln,	2,934 13	4,103 77
McDowell,	1,666 98	2,202 81
Macon,	898 66	1,182 24
Madison,	953 81	1,182 21
Martin,	5,204 90	6,553 91
Mecklenburg,	9,687 35	12,654 32
Montgomery,	1,912 22	2,308 00
Moore,	2,972 01	3,714 24
Nash,	4,223 60	5,636 56
New Hanover,	21,065 16	24,891 69
Northampton,	6,221 74	7,985 08
Onslow,	2,652 56	3,604 69
Orange,	8,026 24	9,600 31
Pasquotank,	5,244 78	6,187 18
Perquimans,	3,809 88	4,642 63
Person,	4,358 94	5,728 27
Pitt,	6,630 27	8,285 77
Polk,	780 24	1,032 92
Randolph,	4,682 63	6,552 88
Richmond,	4,056 65	5,583 33
Robeson,	3,712 30	5,122 50
Rockingham,	6,345 83	8,279 13
Rowan,	7,934 17	11,169 26
Rutherford,	3,210 24	4,269 81
Sampson,	5,210 10	6,371 55
Stokes,	2,392 46	3,001 45
Stanly,	1,937 65	2,526 45
Surry,	1,905 85	2,608 20
Tyrrel,	1,562 88	1,612 04
Union,	3,415 97	4,104 54
Wake,	13,783 44	20,402 34
Warren,	6,842 62	10,670 24
Washington,	3,424 20	3,978 21
Watauga,	829 96	1,173 65
Wayne,	8,170 76	9,922 25
Wilkes,	2,305 69	2,987 83
Wilson,	4,348 18	4,923 43
Yadkin,	2,363 49	3,178 38
Yancey,	854 14	1,074 89

The gross amount of taxes for 1856, was \$380,437 49, and for 1857 \$490,168 34. To this is to be added the tax on bank stock, which in 1856 was \$14,182 33, and in 1857 \$23,988 75. The total gross income from taxes was, therefore, for 1856 \$394,619 82, and for 1857 \$524,157 09, showing a difference in favor of 1857 of 129,537 27. The net public tax for 1856 was \$341,833 84, exclusive of the bank tax; and the net public tax for 1857, exclusive of the bank tax, is \$457,422 46. The difference between the gross and net amounts given, is accounted for by the commissions allowed the sheriffs. The total net income, therefore, from public taxes for the year 1857, is \$491,411 21; or \$135,895 04 more than in 1856. We have not included, however, in the net tax for 1857, several items which go to the Literary Fund, \$8,570, for example, on retailers of spirituous liquors, and smaller sums, making in all \$8,933 08. Add these to the above amount of \$491,411 21, and the total amount of net public tax for 1857, will be \$500,344 29.—*Raleigh Standard*.

We learn by letters received this morning from Washington in this State, and also from gentlemen from that place, that Mr. T. H. Hardinburg, Cashier of the Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear at that place, committed suicide by blowing out his brains with a pistol, during the night of Saturday the 10th instant. His official business as Cashier had nothing to do with this melancholy event.—Rumor says disappointment in some love affair was the exciting cause.—*Wilmington Herald*.

HORRIBLE.—It is estimated that there are four millions of female snuff takers in the United States, using on an average two pounds per annum, or eight millions of pounds, at an expense of two millions of dollars.—*Exchange*.

If these four million female snuff takers should all sneeze at the same time, what an explosion there would be! A respectable hurricane would be the result.—*N. Orleans Bulletin*.

And suppose all the unknown millions of tobacco chewers in the United States should happen to expectorate, at the same time, would not a respectable deluge be the result? *Charleston Courier*.

The Siamese Twins, now about 45 years of age, have fourteen children. They are about to proceed to Cuba to exhibit themselves.

Many men are wise in jest who are fools in earnest.



THE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, October 22, 1857.

Buncombe Superior Court.

The case of Ellsberry Johnson—indicted for rape in Henderson county and removed here for trial—occupied the Court from Wednesday morning until Friday night. A large number of witnesses were examined, and a patient and laborious investigation made.—After eight hours consumed by counsel in arguing the case, the jury, after being out a short time, returned a verdict of *guilty*, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged on the 18th of December next.

For the State, Mr. Solicitor Erwin, assisted by John W. Woodfin, B. M. Elney and W. M. Shipp, Esq's. For the prisoner, George W. Candler, John A. Dickson, J. P. Jordan and S. C. Bryson, Esq's.

Johnson is quite a young man, apparently not more than 23 or 24 years old. He received the sentence of the Court without the visible twitching of a nerve, or the slightest evidence of emotion. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court.

On Monday Col. W. M. Hardy, the newly elected Clerk, was sworn in and entered upon the duties of his office.

Johnson's case took up the principal part of the week, and nearly all the cases on the Docket were deferred to the cost of suitors and the vexation of witnesses.

In the County Court last week not much business of public interest was transacted.—James T. Weaver, Esq., who succeeds Mr. Vance as Clerk, was duly installed in office.

The Court appointed the following gentlemen a Committee to consult and report at the next Term upon the propriety of purchasing a lot and erecting a Market House thereon, viz: J. G. D. Garrison, N. Blackstock, W. D. Rankin, T. W. Atkin, A. H. Johnston, J. W. Wells, and John Burgin, Esq's.

Death of Gen. Bynum.

Gen. John Gray Bynum, formerly of Rathenford, but for the last three years a resident of Wilmington, died in that city on the 17th inst. He was a man of fine ability and his death will be greatly lamented.

Henry T. Farmer, Esq., has been appointed Clerk & Master in Equity for Henderson county, vice Wm. Bryson, Esq., resigned. A better appointment could not have been made.

The Legislature of Georgia, recently elected, is Democratic by a majority of 109. Enough for all practical purposes.

State Fair.

The Fifth North Carolina State Fair commenced at Raleigh last Tuesday. We are in receipt of a ticket from the Executive Committee, admitting us to all the privileges of the Fair Grounds, and sincerely regret our inability to be present at so interesting an exhibition.

Godey's Lady's Book for November is at hand. A capital number.

Kansas Elections.

A telegraphic dispatch from St. Louis, says the Washington Union, furnishes the gratifying intelligence that the election held in Kansas on Monday last has resulted in favor of the democratic party by large and decided majorities. In both branches of the territorial legislature the democrats have a majority.

Since the above was in type, we have received the following despatch from a source entitled to the fullest confidence:

"LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 7.—We have carried both branches of the territorial legislature. Our majority in Leavenworth county is 250. The union between our northern and southern democrats is cordial and complete."

Death of a Sheriff.

The Salisbury papers announce the sudden death of Cable Klutts, Sheriff of Rowan County. He had been unwell for several days, but on the day of his death, was up writing and attending to his business, when he was taken violently ill and expired in a few minutes.

A violent shock of earthquake was felt at St. Louis, Mo., and at Springfield, Ill., on Thursday last. At the latter place, the shock was severe enough to throw down several chimneys.

The firm of Bowen & McNamee has failed. This was the leading abolition house in the dry goods business in New York.

California Election—Defeat of Stanly.

The returns from twenty three Counties in California foot up as follows: Weller, Democrat, 25,503; Stanly, Black Republican, 13,688; Bowie, K. N., 9,616. Stanly carried San Francisco by 2,700 majority, the K. N's of that City having united on him in the hope of defeating the Democratic party.

The San Francisco Globe thus announces the result to the Atlantic Democracy:

"We send greeting to the Democracy of the East, and congratulate them upon the fact that we have once more met the enemies of the Constitution in this State, and that they have succumbed. The majority of Col. Weller over Mr. Stanly, the nominee of the Black 'Republicans,' will not come short of from twenty to thirty thousand. His majority over both Stanly and Maj. Bowie, the 'American' candidate, will also be considerable. The 'Republican' candidate rallied to his support all the isms of the day, and under the specious guise of Reform endeavored to array a powerful opposition for the defeat of the Democratic candidate. His friends waged a bitter warfare during the campaign, and brought the most calumnious charges against all the Democratic nominees. But all was in vain; the people were not to be deceived, and the result is before us in a noble triumph of the Democracy.

The Democratic party displayed on its flag the mottoes of popular sovereignty in the Territories, the justice of the decision in the Dred Scott case, the non agitation of the subject of slavery, the importance of the Union and the integrity of the Constitution. They also declared for a reform in the State government and for the early payment of the State debt. Col. Weller, as the champion of the Administration of James Buchanan and of the Democratic party here, took the field on these issues and traversed the greater part of the State, meeting the advocate of sectionalism at every point, and maintaining the cause of the people with a force of argument and fullness of illustration which have never been surpassed. He left the decision with the masses, and they have responded in thunder tones throughout the length and breadth of the State. Whatever other States may do, whatever temporary triumphs may be achieved by the Black 'Republicans,' in other localities, California is bound to stand by the Union and the Constitution."

The New York Daily News says:

"A most gratifying feature in this election is the overwhelming—crushing—defeat of that treacherous son of the South, Ed. Stanly of North Carolina, who was set up as the Fremont candidate for Governor. Having betrayed his name, his principles and his native State, the result of the election is a most fitting rebuke to the vain, ambitious, and now defunct politician.

The election in California will give a quietus to the hopes of the Black 'Republicans' in this State, now ready to drop assunder through their own internal dissensions. It is the handwriting on the wall that will make the Weed and Seward political blacklegs and the Aljah Mann and Dudley Field political puritans quake for the result in November next in the Empire State."

The Ocoee Bank.

As there is a large amount of Ocoee money in circulation in this quarter, we extract the following article from the Banner, published at Cleveland where the Bank is located. It may impart a small degree of comfort to the holders of "Ocoee."

THE OCOEE BANK.—Although this Institution suspended a short time ago, and still remains in that condition, the bills of the Bank pass as currently as they ever did among the business men of the community.—This shows that every confidence is reposed in the concern. The statement of the officers of the Bank should be quite satisfactory to the note holder that he will lose nothing, and should not make any sacrifice upon them.—We think the Bank has been doing strictly a legitimate business—engaging in no outside speculations that would endanger its solvency in the event of a revulsion in the monetary affairs of the country; hence we are of opinion that the country will lose nothing by the notes of this Bank. But it must be kept in mind that our opinion is worth no more than the opinion of any other man, but we look upon the men concerned in this institution as *honest men*, and when this is the case the country is not apt to suffer by them. We think the Bank will resume, and that the country will lose nothing by its issues.—That is our opinion, and our readers can give it that consideration which they may think it entitled to.

THE WISDOM OF DEMOCRATIC MEASURES.

—In the course of a pointed and well written article on the wisdom of Democratic measures, the New Haven Register remarks:

"In the present financial crisis the whole country turns to it as the pillar of our salvation. Formerly, when the government made its deposits in the banks, and those banks traded on the money thus deposited with them, or loaned it to their customers, every disbursement from the United States treasury added to the financial pressure, by requiring the banks to demand payment from their customers to enable them to meet the treasury drafts. But now every disbursement lets loose the golden stream from the treasury itself, and the banks and their customers feel the relief when most needed. The operations of the treasury in the present crisis, under the advice and superintendence of Secretary Cobb, are praised everywhere by all business men, irrespective of party or creed; and the wisdom of the independent treasury system is acknowledged everywhere, and by none more heartily than those who twenty years ago would have compassed sea and land to have had it trampled in the dust.

Men of the present day think there never was a measure so deeply execrated as the Kansas-Nebraska bill; when the truth is, that that honest bill never received one half the denunciation and abuse that was heaped on the independent treasury; and we have not a doubt that the former, like the latter, will be generally admitted, at no distant day, to be one of the wisest, most just, and safe measures of public policy that have ever marked the ascendancy of the democratic party."

A straight line is the shortest in morals as well as in geometry.

The South Carolina Banks.

We learn from our Charleston exchanges that the Bank of the State of South Carolina, and the South Western Rail Road Bank have suspended. No apprehension seems to be felt, however, as to their solvency.

In relation to the suspension of the Bank of the State, which will cause no loss to any of its bill holders, the Charleston Courier very properly recommends:

"As we have before stated, the notes of the Bank of the State are secure beyond all question. Having the whole credit and the power of taxation of the State to sustain them, they are better secured than the notes of those banks in New York and elsewhere, which have deposited dollar for dollar in stocks to secure their redemption—those stocks having to be sold at the market depreciation in order to redeem the notes, so far as the proceeds will go. Having, then the fullest confidence in the ultimate convertibility of these notes, we would recommend them to the community as a circulation which would answer all the local purposes of trade. The banks of the city, we think, ought to take them at their counters, under certain restrictions, and to pay them out for certain purposes. It is true there is a penalty to be recovered, at the suit of the State, where one bank pays out the notes of another; but in a case like the present, the State certainly could not take advantage of her own wrong, and impose a penalty for a course which is the only one that will preserve the credit and currency of her notes, and which furnishes the only means of relief to a community perfectly sound and solvent, but pressed to the utmost point of pecuniary endurance for the want of those facilities which the banks are accustomed to afford, but which, under the present pressure, are impossible."

More Suspensions.

We learn from the Wilmington Herald that the Banks in that city have suspended, and shall not be surprised if all other North Carolina Banks speedily follow suit. With the Herald, we believe it right and proper that they should do so. "The means chiefly relied on by our Banks for the payment of their liabilities or for the protection of their coin, being to a great extent looked up in the vaults of the Banks located at the great creditor points of commerce, and the ability of our Banks to provide other means in season for this unexpected exigency, being palsied by the existing want of confidence and the derangement of the general commercial business of the country, would it not have been perilous, nay suicidal and silly, to have continued to pay out to Brokers and others their coin (their very life blood) that it might be carried abroad to aid in sustaining the Banks of other States, which were themselves refusing to pay their liabilities in coin."

Suspension is the order of the day—east, west, north, south. The subjoined despatches will convey some idea of the extent of the panic.

New York, October 14.
Agreeably to the resolutions passed last night by the banks, all those that held out yesterday suspended specie payment this morning. Thus, general suspension exists.—What will be done, or how the banks will escape the restrictive clause of the State Constitution, and avoid going into liquidation, is not yet known. Matters at present, as regards exchanges, currency, &c., are very much unsettled.

The money market, however, is considered easier, and it is thought the crisis has been passed. Stocks on the street are affected at lower rates, and with greater ease. No failures of moment reported to day. Business is improving—some time must elapse before they will become settled.

Boston, October 14.
The banks of this city have all agreed to suspend specie payments. It is believed suspension will be general, not only throughout Massachusetts but the entire New England States.

There is more ease in the money market; confidence is being restored, and business improving. The Michigan Central Railroad asks an extension on its paper maturing at this time, till funds can be realized from a proposed loan. The coupons of the company will be paid as usual. No change is necessary in the management of the road.

CLEVELAND, October 12.
The Cuyahogo Steam Furnace Company has assigned. Its assets are \$100,000 over its liabilities. Two hundred men are thrown out of employment.

TRENTON, N. J., October 14.
The banks here have all suspended. There is no excitement.

ALBANY, October 14.
The banks of this city have all resolved on an immediate suspension. They will take the notes of all the country banks at par.

CHICAGO, October 12.
Messrs. Wadsworth & Co., bankers, suspended to day. Their assets are three to one to the amount of their liabilities.

HARTFORD, October 14.
All our banks, excepting the Connecticut River Bank, have suspended. There is no excitement.

BALTIMORE, October 13.
It is reported here to day that the Allion Cotton Manufacturing Company have failed. Liabilities not known.

RICHMOND, VA., October 15.
The Bank of Virginia in this city, and the Branch Bank at Petersburg, have suspended; also the Exchange Bank in this city, and the Exchange Bank in Petersburg.

PHILADELPHIA, October 15.
The banks in this city evince the "disposition" to reject the provisions of the relief bill, passed at the recent special session of the Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, October 14.
The bank of James Roob kept paying specie till six o'clock to day. There is no doubt of its ability to go through the panic.

AN ERROR IN LUCK.—The editor of the Washington (N. C.) Times has lately been presented by J. A. Spruill, T. B. Nicholls and H. B. Short, Esq's., with the title deed for a thousand acres of valuable land.

MARRIED A NEGRO.—A correspondent, understood to be G. W. Williams, Esq., a merchant of Charleston, writing to the Southern Christian Advocate, respecting Canada, says:

Rioting in Baltimore.
BALTIMORE, Oct. 14.
Several riots took place last night. The Turner's Hall and a German Tavern were attacked by a political club. Windows were smashed in several other sections of the city. At 1 o'clock, a riot took place between the Democrats of the 8th ward, and the Americans of the 5th ward. Report says that several men were killed. Muskets and pistols were freely used, causing the greatest possible alarm. The police captured a quantity of muskets at Jackson's Hall, in the 8th ward. Police officer Jordan was killed, and others wounded. Another riot was reported at the Lexington Market. The police had captured a quantity of fire arms at the New Market Engine House.

BALTIMORE CITY ELECTION.
BALTIMORE, Oct. 14, 6 P. M.
The election for municipal officers to day resulted in the success of the American ticket in every ward except the 8th. In many of the wards there were no Democratic candidates. The vote was very small.

Death of Hon. W. P. Fessenden.
PORTLAND, Maine, October 11.
Hon. William P. Fessenden died in this city last evening, after and illness of three days' duration.

Failures in St. Louis.
ST. LOUIS, October 12.
A. J. McCreary & Co., dry goods dealers, have suspended. Also, Doane, King & Co., and Collins, Kirby & Co. The liabilities of the two latter are about \$1,000,000 each.

Financial Affairs in New Orleans.
NEW ORLEANS, October 14.
The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Branch Mint in this city to purchase \$200,000 worth of silver, thus affording some relief to the money pressure. The Union Bank of Louisiana has suspended, and there is a heavy run on all the free banks.

Destructive Fire at Chicago.
CHICAGO, October 12.
A destructive fire broke out yesterday morning in State street, destroying the entire block between Monroe and Adams streets. The buildings were mostly of frame. The loss by the fire is estimated at \$125,000. The amount insured is not known.

Custom House Robbed.
RICHMOND, Va., October 18.
The Custom House in this city has been entered, and \$27,700 in gold abstracted. The money was obtained by blowing up the safe with gunpowder.

Ohio Election.
CINCINNATI, October 14.
Fifty counties have been heard from, and Chase (Black Republican) loses 9000 votes from the vote given to Fremont in the Presidential election. Both parties claim the State by a small majority.

The Pennsylvania Elections.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.
The returns from the election in this State are very scattering and indefinite. The Black Republican majority is very much reduced in Allegheny county, including the city of Pittsburgh.

Deaths in New Orleans.
NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14.
The number of deaths in this city last week was 123, of which 12 were from yellow fever.

Terrible Collision!
By the passengers on the Northern Light, which arrived here this morning from St. Paul, we learn of one of the most dreadful steamboat accidents which ever occurred on the Upper Mississippi—evidently showing a negligent or wanton criminality on the part of the steamboat men seldom equalled on any river.

The Galena packet Key City, passed this place about 12 o'clock last night, bound up. About eight miles above this place, and near Decatur, she met and ran into the steamer Ben Cousin, sinking the latter boat to her cabin deck in a few moments. The passengers, ten or fifteen in number, were all in their berths asleep, and all went down with the boat. The water was very deep at the place of the accident. The Key City continued on her way up the river, without stopping to render the least assistance to the sunken boat.

Exceeding Cool.—The editor of a Democratic weekly paper, in the rural districts of Michigan, recently addressed the following letter to Governor Bingham:

"Sir—I did my utmost as editor of The Democrat, to defeat you, but I am sorry I did not succeed. Please send me by return mail, a Notary Public's Commission. Yours, etc.,"

The Commission was promptly sent.

GOLD IN VIRGINIA.—The editor of the Fredericksburg (Virginia) News has been shown a solid bar of gold, more than a foot in length, weight 62 oz. 2 dwts., and valued at \$1,200, from the Liberty Mining Company at Vancluse.

Result of Swallowing a Woolen Stocking.
—In reading your report of the Boston Society of Natural History's last session in August, I observed that Dr. Hall exhibited a large, smooth and hard hair ball, six inches in diameter, taken from the stomach of a healthy ox in Texas. This reminds me of an incident which occurred some time ago in the neighboring town of Sherborn. A fine, large ox was taken sick, refused to eat, and in spite of all remedies, soon died. At a "post mortem examination," a hard, smooth ball, of the size of a large apple, and resembling in consistence, as well as in color, a piece of granite rock, was taken from his stomach, and on breaking it with a hammer, for cut it you could not, it proved to be a woolen stocking, which the animal had swallowed. And in its desperate efforts to digest, had rolled over and over, and finally compressed into that rock like ball. Nothing could give a better idea of the tremendous power of muscular action in an animal of that size.—Correspondent Boston Traveler.

Lines,—Not by Goldsmith.
When merchants fondly trust to paper,
And find too late that banks betray,
What means can help them thro' the scrape, or
Suggest the means wherewith to pay?
The only way to stop each croaker,
And pay the banks to whom they trust;
To bring repentance to the broker,
And wring his bosom, is, "to bust!"

Magnanimous Act.
Mr. Lefevre, a wealthy sugar planter of Lafourche, died recently without issue—his wife having preceded him to the grave. His estate was appraised at about \$700,000. A few days since his will was opened, when it was found that he had left the whole of his possession to be divided equally between two gentlemen of this city—one a nephew to his wife, and the other the broker who had transacted his business in this city, a man in nowise related to him only in the way of his business. To the astonishment of his friends, this broker, on finding that he had been made legatee to half the old man's estate, (\$350,000 at least,) went before a notary public and renounced the whole legacy, making it over in favor of the relatives of the deceased in France, consisting of nephews and nieces to the number of twenty or thirty, and all humbly situated in life. The old man had previously made a will in which his French relatives were handsomely remembered; but on returning from a visit to them, not long ago, for some reasons known only to himself he tore the will to pieces and wrote a new one, leaving everything to his wife's nephew and his broker, as above stated.

He came to this country when young, a poor hatter; but prospering in his business, and finally marrying a lady of wealth, he went into the sugar culture, and progressed so well that a few years more might have made him a millionaire. The broker who so magnanimously renounced his share of the estate gave as his reason for so doing, that he was already as rich as he wished to be, and felt so independent, that he did not wish to be in the power of any one to say that any part of his fortune was not of his own making. His independence will certainly be heartily blessed on the other side of the water. We would give the gentleman's name, were we not satisfied that he claims no merit for his act, and has no desire to be publicly mentioned in connection with the matter.—N. O. Crescent.

Do any of our high livers ever eat too much dinner? If any of our readers have cooks who tempt their appetites a little too far, I will tell a secret that will lead to the enjoyment of their dinners without a visit from that gouty old gentleman—Dyspepsia. Take a dose of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator after eating, and you will never be troubled with indigestion; but on the contrary, before the next meal time approaches, the appetite will be sharpened to appreciate any kind of food. If the food rises or sours, the Invigorator will fix the matter right at once, for there is something in it that, to use the expression of a friend, will let a man eat gravel stones, and take the Invigorator and they will digest. We have tried it in double doses, on one or two occasions, for sick headache, and it acts like a charm.

What we want to say to our readers, young or old, is, if any thing ails you, go without delay and get a bottle of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, and if it don't cure come and tell us, for we want to see one person that it will not benefit.—S. pt. 17.

Read! Read! ye Afflicted, Read!!!—H. T. Heubold offers to the afflicted his Genuine Preparation Fluid Extract Balm which has accomplished the most extraordinary cures of all other similar remedies. Read the advertisement in another column, headed "Heubold's Genuine Preparation." Sept. 17.

MARRIED.
On the 14th instant, at Williamston, S. C., by Rev. J. M. Carlisle, Mr. JAMES M. BLAIR, Merchant of this place, to Miss LIZZIE CARLISLE, of Williamston.

On the 15th instant, by Rev. J. S. Burnett, Mr. ALEXANDER WHITE to Miss EMELINE, daughter of Mr. M. H. Tatum of this place.

On the 22d July last, in Santa Rosa, California, Mr. JAMES A. REYNOLDS, formerly of this place, to Miss JANE T., daughter of Judge Shattuck, of San Francisco.

VALUABLE FARM
IN THE VALLEY OF THE
FRENCH BROAD,
Henderson County, FOR SALE

HAVING more LAND than I can conveniently cultivate, I offer for sale my Farm known as "Montford." The tract contains about 500 acres—200 of which is the first quality River Bottom, cleared within the last three years and thoroughly drained by covered ditches. A portion of it is in meadow.

This Farm is situated just above Cathey's Creek, and is in the immediate neighborhood of the Johnston settlement. A comfortable dwelling and all necessary buildings on the place. A Church, School, and Post Office have recently been established in the immediate vicinity.

For terms, apply to R. W. HUME, Dunn's Rock P. O., Henderson Co., N. C., or to Hon. T. L. Clingman or Hon. David Coleman, Asheville.

October 15, 1857. 4w

JUST AT HAND.
A fresh stock of Fish, Eggs and Family Fixings, generally, Choice Candies, Crackers and Cakes; Raisins, Almonds, and all sorts of good things, too numerous to mention. Don't delay calling—I can't keep them.

Remember the place,
Oct. 15.

U. S. MAIL LINE,

From Asheville to Salisbury.
THIS Line is now stocked with fresh and good Horses, new Coaches, and steady, sober and experienced Drivers. It is 20 miles, and it is also cheaper than any other.

Over 100 miles of the line is stocked with the most comfortable and splendid

14 Passenger Coaches
in the Southern country. Give this route a trial, and if satisfaction is not given, the money will be in every instance refunded.

Medical College of Georgia,
AT AUGUSTA.
THE Twenty-Sixth Course of Lectures in this Institution, will commence on MONDAY, the 2d November next.
Emeritus Professor Anatomy, G. M. NEWTON, M. D.
Anatomy, H. F. CAMPBELL, M. D.
Surgery, L. A. DUGAS, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine, L. D. FORD, M. D.
Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Medical Jurisprudence, I. P. GARVIN, M. D.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Infants, J. A. EVE, M. D.
Physiology and Pathological Anatomy, H. V. MILLER, M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, ALEX. MEANS, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy, ROBT. CAMPBELL, M. D.
Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, S. B. SIMMONS, M. D.
Clinical Lectures will be delivered in the City Hospital and at the Jackson-street Hospital.
Fee for whole Course, \$105.
Matriculation Ticket (to be taken once), \$5.
For further particulars, apply to any member of the Faculty, or to I. P. GARVIN, Dean, Augusta, Oct. 1, 1857.]

BUNCOMBE HOUSE.
(Formerly ASHVILLE HOTEL.)
D. C. TAYLOR, Proprietor.

HAVING recently refitted and refurnished the above HOUSE, the undersigned has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call. Hoping that he may merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage, he can only promise to use his best efforts to render his guests comfortable.

D. C. TAYLOR.
Asheville, October 1, 1857.

LIST OF LETTERS,
REMAINING in the Post Office at Asheville, at close of Quarter ending 30th September, 1857, which, if not called for within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters:

Alexander Mrs J H	Monday W H
Allen Mrs L D	Myers A
Avery W W	Mitchell A W
Blanton J R	Marlin W
Butler Miss M E	McNavy Joel
Buckner Jas J	Mears Jesse P
Brookinton Mrs V	McMahan II H
Beechwood D I	Merriman W H
Blount G W	McCutchen T M
Bolenshon C	McCutchen Jas
Blanchard Thos	McDowell Rev Jas
Benn T M	Mitchell Judge
Burnett W A	Muldrow R B
Cressman Rod	Martin Wm M
Coché J W	Montague Mrs S E
Crook Mrs A C	Mathews C C
Clemmons J S	Mathews W
Cole E R	Mooney Richard
Cowan J M	Murray J N
Curry J C	Moseley Caroline
Cook W B	Marsh John B
Chancensun Rev E W	Nelson G W
Clontz Elizabeth	Osborne P L
Craven B	Owen M J
Corpening Dr T J	Owenby Sims
Coleman David	O'Connell Rev J J
Draper Thos	L P
Danley Mary	Patton Jas M
Davis Thos E	Porter W M
Davis Thos H	Pittman Wm
Duncan A A	Parkey M G
Donaldson R B	Pegue C S
H J E Miss	Pharr Rev W W
Elmubanks Henry	Pickett Rev P H
Elm Clara	Phillips W S
Elmonds W H	Phillips Mrs Wm
Fox J C	Palmer John
Fagg Rev G W	Ransour Mrs Alex
Farmer T S	Rollins Rev T J
Foster Capt Thos	Ravenal H E
Freeman J T	Ravenal S P
Foster Mrs C	Rogers Andrew
Fradley Mrs E	Raney B A
Gulger J D	Roberts Samuel
Gilliam Mrs R C	Shackelford Geo
Graham Louisa (col)	Smith J D
Gentry Miss M C	Smith H
Gillenwaters Rev E E	Smith James M
Gladwell Col A H	Smith Wm M
Gallard L S	Smith Col Jas
Gaillard Jeremiah	Soggs Wiley
Garrard J W	Shipp W M
Geiger E W	Stevenson Dr W J
Gill Geo N	Stevenson Capt D R
Groves Mrs Louisa	Scarborough Wm A
Hughes R E	Seaborn
Hyman J D	Sharp Mrs I
Harris A F	Surrett John
Hill A M	Swords W
Hunt A M	Shiell W
Hunter Miss M H	See of Sd Lodge 56
Habick A J J	Sturd Miss Ann
Holcombe E	Steed Jacob
Houston J A	Steed J W
Hair Thos	Timmerman R
Hill Miss Julia	Trexler Miss Eliz
Hegood Miss C G	Thrash John
Ireland J P	Terry C C
Irwin John	Thompson J P
Jones Wiley	Teague Jno A
Jones W D	Taylor A
Jones W B	Thompson Col II H
Jones Mad	Tilman Wm
Jones Miss Ruth	Washington Robt
Johnson Miss Elizabeth	Washington J N
Johnson Prof L	Williams A A
Kennedy J L	Williams Dr A M
La Bruce J W	Williams Wm M
Leonard J A	Williams Miss M M
Lunford W	Williams E H R
Logan L	Williams Charles L
Leatherwood J B	Watkins C
Lewis Mrs M E	Wrightman Rev W M
Moore Charles	Willford W W
Miller Miss Sarah	Welch J J
Miller Peter	Watson Miss Mary
Miller M D	Wallace Wm
McKesson W F	Walton W A
Marshall Henry	Whitaker Jesse
McFaddin Miss B	Wright Miss N
McD Ce S	West Col W R
Murrell T W	Van Myck S M
McPharran J E	

JAMES H. HILLIARD, P. M.
Asheville, Oct. 8, 1857. 3t

GAINES, DEAYER & CO.
ARE receiving an additional stock of Ready Made

Clothing, Hats, Bonnets, Jewelry, Watches, &c., &c.,

making their stock very complete. Call and examine it.

July 21, 1857.

CITY OF MOREHEAD!
Great Sale of Lots!!

ON THE ELEVENTH (11TH) DAY OF November next, at the City of Morehead, will be sold at public auction, the Lots of said City.

This is the new City laid off by the "Shepherd's Point Land Company," at the terminus of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road, at Beaufort Harbor, N. C., immediately at the Atlantic Ocean.

The various Reports of the U. S. Coast Survey establish the great excellencies of this Harbor, for facility of entrance, depth of water and security from wind or wave, whilst Fort Macon completely commands the entrance. The interior communications by water and land must make this a great Commercial City. The vast productions of the fertile valleys of the Roanoke, Tar and Neuse Rivers and the commerce of those great inland seas—the Albemarle, Currituck, Croatan and Pamlico Sounds, will reach this fine Harbor through Core Sounds on the north, whilst Bozue Sound will bear on its bosom the agricultural products, lumber, naval stores and fine ship timber of the regions lying south.

The A. & N. C. Rail Road which will be ready for use by the first of January next, passes through the entire length of the City to its wharf in 18 feet water at low tide, and connects with the great N. C. Rail Road (of which it is a continuation) at Goldsboro'. The N. C. Rail Road, among the best in the Union, 223 miles long, is completed to Charlotte, where it connects through the South Carolina and Georgia Rail Roads with Atlanta and the south west; and by its western extension, now in rapid progress, it is contemplated to reach the trade of Memphis and the Mississippi Valley by the net work of all the rail ways that connect Atlanta, Chattanooga, or with the East Tennessee Rail Road.

The Port of Beaufort, Chattanooga, Memphis and St. Diego in the Pacific, are about the same parallel of latitude; and if that parallel be extended across the Pacific, it will reach Shanghai, the nearest great Port on the eastern Continent; therefore, if the Pacific Railroad ever be constructed, (and that should be done forthwith) why may not this new City become the Atlantic mart for the commerce of the East Indies?

Two short Railroads will connect the two great Coal Fields of the State, lying on the north and south of the North Carolina Rail Road, with that road; and it is confidently expected that a vast coal trade will be carried on through the new city; if so, may not Beaufort become a great coal Port, not only for purposes of commerce, but to furnish the supplies to steamers passing so near the entrance going north and south; and may not the new city become that great "entire depot" between the north and south, to which our able and distinguished countryman, Lieut. Maury, refers in his unrivaled Statesmanlike paper on the commerce of the Amazon, South America and the Gulf of Mexico?

The City of Morehead is situated on a beautiful neck of land or dry plain, almost entirely surrounded with salt water; its climate is salubrious; its sea breeze and sea bathing delightful; its drinking water good, and its fine chalybeate spring strongly impregnated with sulphur, will make it a pleasant watering place.

As not a single lot has been or will be sold until the day of sale, all will have an equal chance to get the best lots and to suit themselves.

It will be the first instance of an entire new city on the Atlantic coast being brought into market at once; and capitalists may never have again such an opportunity for good investments, for a great city must and will be built at this place.

J. M. MOREHEAD,
President of Shepherd's Point Land Co.
August 27, 1857.

GUDGER'S (Late Smith's) HOTEL
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE PROPRIETOR of this long established and widely known House, takes pleasure in announcing to the public that it has recently been entirely refitted, and all its appointments re-arranged upon the most convenient and comfortable plan.

He desires to call the attention of the Southern people, who may desire a pleasant and comfortable

Summer Home,
to the advantages to be enjoyed here. He has good rooms, neatly furnished, polite and attentive servants, and his table shall be supplied with every comfort and luxury which the country affords. His personal attention will be devoted exclusively to the comfort of his guests.

No more pleasant summer resort than Asheville can be found any where. With a moral, intelligent and refined population, four churches, and a flourishing Female College, a pure and bracing atmosphere, and water as bright and sparkling as ever gushed from the earth, the invalid or the seeker of pleasure can pass his time agreeably and profitably.

He mentions that strong

Sulphur and Chalybeate Water
has within a few days been discovered within two or three minutes walk of the Hotel.

Thankful for the liberal patronage of last season he invites his friends and the public generally to call upon him, promising that neither money or labor shall be spared to render their sojourn pleasant and agreeable.

J. H. GUDGER, Proprietor.
Asheville, April 2, 1857.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS,
WHO have patronized us so very liberally, we hereby tender our sincere thanks, and solicit for our successors that favor and patronage we have been the recipients of. The junior partners have been trained and brought up under our care; and we can confidently recommend them to our old friends and the public generally.

To those indebted to us we say, we must have money; and that without delay. We owe money, and to those indebted to us we must look for aid.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.
April 9, 1857.

NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS!

J. M. BLAIR & CO.
No. 1, Main Street, Opposite Eagle Hotel,

Have Opened further Invoices of their Spring Importations.

NEW STYLE PRINTS, of English, French and American manufacture elegant, brilliant; French Cambrics of different pattern and color; Dress Silks, of various styles, qualities, and prices; Black Silks; New Embroideries—Collars from 12 1/2 cents to \$6; French and Scotch Collars; Cambric, Swiss and Mainloop Flouncing & Bands; Mourning Collars; Mourning Berages, Organdies and Jaconets; Mantillas—Ladies beautiful dress Mantillas, black, white and colored, from \$2 50, to \$15; Ribbons, Trimmings, Rusches; Silk Crapes; Neapolitan and Straw Bonnets, trimmed and plain, from 75 cents to \$12; Ladies Congress and Kid Gaiters; Walking Shoes; Misses Gaiters.

EVERY THING

THAT is calculated to please the senses and satisfy the fastidious tastes of the "fair" of this and the surrounding counties. As our stock has been selected with great care in a SOUTHERN market by one of the firm, who, although perhaps not the best buyer in this market, still, from his long experience in suiting the wants of the people of these parts, has the presumption to think our stock, in point of taste, quality, variety and quantity, will compare favorably with any and every stock in town. But this point we are willing for our customers and the public to decide. So look round, ladies and gentlemen, and then give us a call, and we will convince you we are not "gassing," but in sober, serious earnest.

GROCERIES.

We would call attention to the fact that we have, and intend hereafter to keep constantly on hand, a superior quality of FAMILY GROCERIES. Rio and Java Coffee, Sugars, Salt, Syrup, Molasses, Fish, White Wine Vinegar, and every thing in this department.

4000 lbs. Sugar, 100 Sacks Coffee, 100 Sacks Salt, 800 gallons Molasses, just arriving

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gentlemen's fine pump Boot, sewed and pegged; gents Oxford Ties, patent leather and calf skin, a very superior article; gents Congress Boot and patent leather Pump; calf skin Shoes, bound and unbound; Wax Brogans, a full assortment of that superior brand, "Dunham's," that we always keep. Boys wax brogans and calf skin shoes; boys boots; children's shoes, every quality, color and price.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Pants, Coats and Vests, of any color, kind, quality or price, that you may desire; Cotton gauze under Shirts; Linen Shirts, collars standing or a la Byron; Stocks, satin and silk; fancy silk and cambric Neck Ties; black silk Scarf and Cravats; gents Hosiery, white, brown, mixed and fancy.

HARDWARE. A superior stock of Cutlery, Hoes, Steel, As't Nails, "Griffin's" brand, Scythes, &c.

DRUGS, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, and every thing in this line.

OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE.

In every particular, and we can say to our customers, and the good people of all Carolina, that we are now prepared to supply their varied wants, in every instance. So, with the above introduction, we take the liberty of inviting you all, big and little, small and great, to come and see our GOODS; and if low prices "ALMOST cost and earnings," polite and attentive clerks, beautiful, durable and showy Goods, are any attraction, you will not be disappointed. Come along—we don't charge anything for showing. Bring your money—bring your produce—give us a trial before going elsewhere. We will do as well, perhaps a LITTLE BETTER, than any body else.

ATTENTION! LIMESTONE AND CANE CREEK!

We are now receiving, at our Store at Shufordville, a complete and magnificent stock of GOODS, embracing every thing that you can want, which we agree to sell as low as they can be sold any where in Asheville. So give us a call, and you will find our Goods cheap, durable and fashionable, and our clerks attentive and polite, and willing to show you our goods. So come along, bring your money and your produce, and we will give you the highest market price for both. We would call to your attention the fact that we intend to keep a larger and more complete stock always on hand hereafter at this place. You will find it to your interest to trade here, as you have just as good a stock to select from, prices just as low, and so much nearer home. Remember us, and call, before you go further and fare worse.

March 26, 1857.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the Blacksmith business at the

New Brick Shop,
immediately south of his residence, will hereafter be conducted by himself. He has the very best workmen employed, and is prepared to turn out every description of work at short notice and in the best style. Despatch and punctuality may be relied on at this establishment.

Particular attention is paid to

HORSE SHOEING,
and he challenges a comparison of his work in this department with any other establishment in the State.

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to, at reasonable rates.

T. GOODLAKE.
Asheville, July 2, 1857.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our late extensive purchases of Ready-Made

CLOTHING,
consisting of every grade of quality, and embracing the newest styles and latest fashions. We would call particular attention to our stock of

Boots, Shoes, and Hats,
Broad Cloths, English and French Cassimeres, 6-A Cloths & Coatings, Vestings, Trimmings of all kinds, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,

And a variety of FANCY GOODS, usually called for in a

Gentleman's Furnishing Store.

We take this opportunity to return thanks to our numerous friends and customers for past favors, and to inform them that in order to do justice to this branch of business, we have engaged the services of Maj. Danlap, by whose well known taste and judgment together with the personal attention of the principals, we hope to secure a continuance of their liberal patronage.

SMITH & CHAPMAN.
Sept. 10, 1857.

LIGHT READING.
All the popular Novels of the day constantly on hand at

ASTON'S.
BUY your Drugs and Medicines at

ASTON'S.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

Important Announcement.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Scalding, Impure Urine, Gleet, Stricture, the Vice of Onanism, or St. John's, &c., &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, have directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a charitable act worthy of their name, to give Medical Advice Gratis, to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to furnish Medicines free of charge.

The Howard Association is a benevolent Institution, established by special endorsement for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." It has now a surplus of means, which the Directors have voted to expend in advertising the above notice. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

Just Published by the Association, a Report on Syphilis, or Venereal Disease, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope) Free of Charge, on the receipt of two stamps for postage.

Address, DR. GEO. R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South NINTH street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EDRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO

BY AUTHORITY.
Laws of the United States,
Passed at the Third Session of the 34th Congress.

CHAP. CXI.—An Act making Appropriations for the Naval Service for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty eight.

[CONTINUED]

Norfolk.—For quay wall and dredging; extension of boiler and forge shop; a timber shed; commencing ship house number forty eight; commencing victualling establishment and purser's store; furnaces, cranes, and tools for foundry; spar shed; completing ship house 13; shed number forty eight, and store house number fourteen; completing dock engine and carpenter's shop; repairs of all kinds, three hundred and fifty eight thousand eight hundred and twelve dollars.

Pensacola.—For extension of granite wharf; foundry; dredging; launching ship; improving spar pond and railway to same; completing fire engine house, rail tracks, steam, box, pitch, and oil houses; repairs of all kinds, two hundred and three thousand dollars.

Mare Island.—For timber shed with mould loft above; coopers' and painter's shop, with tank shed; cooper's, tinners' and plumbers' shops; two blocks of officers' houses; two cisterns; permanent wharf, mooring piers, grading paving; repairs of all kinds, three hundred and ninety nine thousand eight hundred and eight dollars.

Sackett's Harbor.—For repairs of ship house, fences and other building, one thousand dollars.

Hospitals.—For the construction and completion of works, and for the current repairs of the several naval hospitals:

Boston.—For repairs of buildings, two thousand five hundred dollars.

New York.—For completing cemetery, repairs of buildings and fences, seven thousand two hundred dollars.

Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.—For south wall on Shippen street; grading, paving, and curbing Shippen street; repairs of furnaces, gates, cleaning, and whitewashing; gas, water rent, and furniture; repairs of all kinds, fifteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

Norfolk.—For building and completing surgeon's house; repairs of brick walk, and current repairs of building, twenty two thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars.

Pensacola.—For draining and filling ponds, and for general repairs of buildings, sixteen thousand dollars.

Magazines.—For the construction and completion of works, and for the current repairs of the several naval magazines:

Portsmouth, New Hampshire.—For fitting and furnishing ordnance building and conductors, and for repairs of all kinds, four thousand two hundred and twenty three dollars.

Boston.—For repairs of all kinds, one thousand dollars.

New York.—For completion of armory, loaded shell house and gunnery shed; sighting, ground for cannon; new gun ground; small rowboat and shed; repairs of wharf; new pier and boat slip at Ellis's Island; repairs of all kinds, thirty six thousand two hundred and thirty eight dollars.

Philadelphia.—For building wharf at Fort Mifflin, and repairs of all kinds, ten thousand one hundred and seven dollars.

Washington.—For repairs of ordnance building, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

Norfolk.—For ordnance building, engine and machinery, sea wall, at Fort Norfolk, and repairs of all kinds, fifty six thousand and ninety dollars.

Pensacola.—For repairs of all kinds, one thousand dollars.

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several navy yards and stations, one hundred and twenty eight thousand three hundred and eighty two dollars.

For the purchase of nautical instruments required for the use of the navy; for repairs of the same, and also of astronomical instruments; and for the purchase of nautical books, maps, and charts, and for backing and binding the same, eighteen thousand dollars.

For printing and publishing sailing directions, hydrographical surveys, and astronomical observations, fifteen thousand dollars.

For continuing the publication of the series of wind and current charts, and for defraying all the expenses connected therewith, eighteen thousand dollars.

For models, drawing, and copying; postage, freight, and transportation; for working lithographic press, including chemicals; for keeping grounds in order; for fuel and lights; and for all other contingent expenses of the United States Naval Observatory and Hydrographical Office, eight thousand dollars.

For the wages of persons employed at the United States Naval Observatory and Hydrographical Office, viz: one lithographer, one instrument maker, two watchmen, and one porter, three thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For erection, improvement, and repairs of building and grounds, and support of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, forty two thousand three hundred and seven dollars and twenty two cents.

For preparing for publication the American Nautical Almanac, twenty six thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

For preparing for publication the surveys of the late expedition to the North Pacific Ocean and Bering's Straits, and for finishing the publication of the charts made by the late expedition for the exploration and survey of the River La Plata and tributaries, six thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars: Provided, That the whole expense shall not exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

For the reappropriation of this sum, (carried to the surplus fund,) being the amounts due Thomas Barum, of Connecticut, for prize money, as appears from the prize list of the Erie squadron on file in the office of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, two hundred and fourteen dollars and eighty nine cents.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That to enable the Secretary of the Navy to test useful inventions and discoveries applicable to and designed to advance the efficiency of the navy, the sum of ten thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the same is subject to his control.

Sec. 3 And be it further enacted, That hereafter it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Navy to place the supervision of the compilation and publication of the Nautical Almanac in charge of any officer or professor of mathematics of the navy of competent qualifications: Provided, That such officers or

professor when so employed shall receive no higher pay than the duty pay to which his grade shall entitle him.

Sec. 4 And be it further enacted, That the acts making appropriations for the naval service of the fifth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, and of the third of March, eighteen hundred and fifty five, shall be so construed as to allow the boatswains, gunners, sailmakers, and carpenters of the navy, when on shore duty, the same per centage for sea service as is allowed to them when on sea duty.

Sec. 5 And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized to cause to be constructed for the United States navy, at as early a day as practicable consistent with a due regard for economy and efficiency, five sloops of war, to be provided with screw propellers, and properly armed and equipped for service; said vessels and machinery to be built by contract or in the government navy yards as the Secretary of the Navy may think most advisable for the public interest; and that there be and is hereby appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy for the purpose above specified, the sum of one million dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 6 And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to sell at public auction the wharf at the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, and also the plot of ground cut off from the asylum by Shippen street, if in his opinion a fair price can be obtained for it, the proceeds to be carried to the credit of the Naval Hospital fund, from which fund they were purchased.

Sec. 7 And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby directed to have prepared, and to report to Congress at its next session for its approval, a code of regulations for the government of the navy, which shall embrace such general orders and forms for the performance of all the necessary duties incumbent on the officers thereof, both ashore and afloat, including rules for the government of courts martial and courts of enquiry, as well as to establish the rank and precedence of each grade of officers in the line of promotion, and the relative rank and precedence ashore and afloat between them and non-combatants, and between officers and petty officers of all grades not in the line of promotion.

Sec. 8 And be it further enacted, That the sum of seventy one thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be supplied in carrying out the provisions of the third section of the act to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the navy," granting one year's duty pay to the dropped officers who shall not be restored to the navy; and that all of said dropped officers shall be entitled to receive the same forthwith; and if restored to the navy the amount so received under this provision shall be deducted from the pay to which they will be entitled under the sixth section of the said act to amend the "act to promote the efficiency of the navy."

Sec. 9 And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized to cause to be extended and completed the exploration of the Parana and the tributaries of the Parana River: Provided, That the expenses thereof shall not exceed twenty five thousand dollars, which are hereby appropriated for that purpose out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 10 And be it further enacted, That the Secretaries of War and the Navy be authorized, under the direction of the President, to employ such officers of the army and navy as may be necessary for the purpose to make exploration and verification of the surveys already made of a ship canal near the Isthmus of Darien, to connect the waters of the Pacific and Atlantic by the Atrato and Turbano rivers: Provided, That the expense shall not exceed twenty five thousand dollars, which are hereby appropriated therefor out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 11 And be it further enacted, That for preparing, arranging, classifying, and labeling the specimens of natural history brought home by the North Pacific exploring and surveying expedition, and for reporting the same to Congress, with the appropriate drawings and catalogues, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, subject to the control of the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 12 And be it further enacted, That the surviving officers of the navy of the Republic of Texas, who were duly commissioned as such at the time of annexation, shall be entitled to the pay of officers of the like grades, when waiting orders, in the navy of the United States, for five years from the time of said annexation, and a sum sufficient to make the payment is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That the acceptance of the provisions of this act by any of the said officers shall be a full relinquishment and renunciation of all claim on his part to any further compensation on this behalf from the United States government, and to any position in the navy of the United States.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CXII.—An Act for the Relief of certain actual Settlers and Cultivators who purchased Lands subject to Graduation, within the Limits of the Choctaw Cession of eighteen hundred and thirty, at a less Rate than the true graduated Price, under the "Act to graduate and reduce the Price of the Public Lands to actual Settlers and Cultivators," approved the fourth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all those officers and soldiers of Major David Bailey's battalion of Cook county (Illinois) volunteers stationed at Fort Dearborn, in the Black Hawk war of eighteen hundred and thirty two, who have never received warrants for bounty land for services in said war, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant from the Department of the Interior for one hundred and sixty acres of land, upon making proof either by record evidence or such parole evidence as the commissioner of pensions may require of having served in said war for the term of at least fourteen days; the provisions of this act to extend to the widows and minor children of said officers and soldiers who have died or may die before receiving such warrant or certificate.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CXIII.—An Act making Appropriation for the Transportation of the United States Mail, by Ocean Steamers and otherwise, during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty eight:

For transportation of the mails from New York to Liverpool and back, three hundred and forty six thousand five hundred dollars.

For transportation of the mails from New York to New Orleans, Charleston, Savannah, Havana, and Chagres, and back, two hundred and sixty one thousand dollars.

For transportation of the mails from Panama to California and Oregon, and back, three hundred and twenty eight thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight, out of any money in the treasury arising from the revenues of said department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six:

For transportation of the mails between Charleston and Havana, a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars.

For transportation of the mails across the Isthmus of Panama, one hundred and thirty five thousand dollars.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CXIV.—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the better Organization of the Treasury, and for the Collection, Safe Keeping, Transfer, and Disbursement of the Public Revenue."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act to provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the collection, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, approved August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty six, be and the same is hereby amended that each and every disbursing officer or agent of the United States, having any money of the United States entrusted to him for disbursement, shall be and he is hereby required to deposit the same with the Treasurer of the United States, or with some one of the assistant treasurers or public depositaries, and draw for the same only in favor of the persons to whom payment is to be made in pursuance of law and instructions; except when payments are to be made in sums under twenty dollars, in which cases such disbursing agent may check in his own name, stating that it is to pay small claims.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of the United States, assistant treasurers, and public depositaries shall safely keep all moneys deposited by any disbursing officer or disbursing agent of the United States, as well as any moneys deposited by any receiver, collector, or other person which shall be the moneys of or due to the United States, and for a failure to do so shall be held guilty of the crime of embezzlement of said moneys, and subject to the punishment provided for embezzlement in the act to which this is an amendment.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CXV.—An Act to extend the Provisions of the Act entitled "An act in Addition to certain Acts granting Bounty Land to certain Officers and Soldiers who have been engaged in the Military Services of the United States" to the Officers and Soldiers of Major David Bailey's Battalion of Cook County (Illinois) volunteers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all those officers and soldiers of Major David Bailey's battalion of Cook county (Illinois) volunteers stationed at Fort Dearborn, in the Black Hawk war of eighteen hundred and thirty two, who have never received warrants for bounty land for services in said war, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant from the Department of the Interior for one hundred and sixty acres of land, upon making proof either by record evidence or such parole evidence as the commissioner of pensions may require of having served in said war for the term of at least fourteen days; the provisions of this act to extend to the widows and minor children of said officers and soldiers who have died or may die before receiving such warrant or certificate.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

the twenty third of January and the seventh of April, eighteen hundred and fifty six, any law to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided, That no proof shall be required which is not necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That the act of May nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, entitled "An act to authorize the legislature of the State of Mississippi to sell the lands heretofore appropriated for the use of schools in that State, and to ratify and approve the sales already made," be so construed as to apply to lands heretofore reserved for school purposes in the State of Mississippi.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CXIII.—An Act making Appropriation for the Transportation of the United States Mail, by Ocean Steamers and otherwise, during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty eight:

For transportation of the mails from New York to Liverpool and back, three hundred and forty six thousand five hundred dollars.

For transportation of the mails from New York to New Orleans, Charleston, Savannah, Havana, and Chagres, and back, two hundred and sixty one thousand dollars.

For transportation of the mails from Panama to California and Oregon, and back, three hundred and twenty eight thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight, out of any money in the treasury arising from the revenues of said department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six:

For transportation of the mails between Charleston and Havana, a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars.

For transportation of the mails across the Isthmus of Panama, one hundred and thirty five thousand dollars.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CXIV.—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the better Organization of the Treasury, and for the Collection, Safe Keeping, Transfer, and Disbursement of the Public Revenue."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act to provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the collection, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, approved August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty six, be and the same is hereby amended that each and every disbursing officer or agent of the United States, having any money of the United States entrusted to him for disbursement, shall be and he is hereby required to deposit the same with the Treasurer of the United States, or with some one of the assistant treasurers or public depositaries, and draw for the same only in favor of the persons to whom payment is to be made in pursuance of law and instructions; except when payments are to be made in sums under twenty dollars, in which cases such disbursing agent may check in his own name, stating that it is to pay small claims.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of the United States, assistant treasurers, and public depositaries shall safely keep all moneys deposited by any disbursing officer or disbursing agent of the United States, as well as any moneys deposited by any receiver, collector, or other person which shall be the moneys of or due to the United States, and for a failure to do so shall be held guilty of the crime of embezzlement of said moneys, and subject to the punishment provided for embezzlement in the act to which this is an amendment.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CXV.—An Act to extend the Provisions of the Act entitled "An act in Addition to certain Acts granting Bounty Land to certain Officers and Soldiers who have been engaged in the Military Services of the United States" to the Officers and Soldiers of Major David Bailey's Battalion of Cook County (Illinois) volunteers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all those officers and soldiers of Major David Bailey's battalion of Cook county (Illinois) volunteers stationed at Fort Dearborn, in the Black Hawk war of eighteen hundred and thirty two, who have never received warrants for bounty land for services in said war, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant from the Department of the Interior for one hundred and sixty acres of land, upon making proof either by record evidence or such parole evidence as the commissioner of pensions may require of having served in said war for the term of at least fourteen days; the provisions of this act to extend to the widows and minor children of said officers and soldiers who have died or may die before receiving such warrant or certificate.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CXVI.—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the better Organization of the Treasury, and for the Collection, Safe Keeping, Transfer, and Disbursement of the Public Revenue."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act to provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the collection, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, approved August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty six, be and the same is hereby amended that each and every disbursing officer or agent of the United States, having any money of the United States entrusted to him for disbursement, shall be and he is hereby required to deposit the same with the Treasurer of the United States, or with some one of the assistant treasurers or public depositaries, and draw for the same only in favor of the persons to whom payment is to be made in pursuance of law and instructions; except when payments are to be made in sums under twenty dollars, in which cases such disbursing agent may check in his own name, stating that it is to pay small claims.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of the United States, assistant treasurers, and public depositaries shall safely keep all moneys deposited by any disbursing officer or disbursing agent of the United States, as well as any moneys deposited by any receiver, collector, or other person which shall be the moneys of or due to the United States, and for a failure to do so shall be held guilty of the crime of embezzlement of said moneys, and subject to the punishment provided for embezzlement in the act to which this is an amendment.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CXVII.—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the better Organization of the Treasury, and for the Collection, Safe Keeping, Transfer, and Disbursement of the Public Revenue."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act to provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the collection, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, approved August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty six, be and the same is hereby amended that each and every disbursing officer or agent of the United States, having any money of the United States entrusted to him for disbursement, shall be and he is hereby required to deposit the same with the Treasurer of the United States, or with some one of the assistant treasurers or public depositaries, and draw for the same only in favor of the persons to whom payment is to be made in pursuance of law and instructions; except when payments are to be made in sums under twenty dollars, in which cases such disbursing agent may check in his own name, stating that it is to pay small claims.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of the United States, assistant treasurers, and public depositaries shall safely keep all moneys deposited by any disbursing officer or disbursing agent of the United States, as well as any moneys deposited by any receiver, collector, or other person which shall be the moneys of or due to the United States, and for a failure to do so shall be held guilty of the crime of embezzlement of said moneys, and subject to the punishment provided for embezzlement in the act to which this is an amendment.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CXVIII.—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the better Organization of the Treasury, and for the Collection, Safe Keeping, Transfer, and Disbursement of the Public Revenue."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act to provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the collection, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, approved August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty six, be and the same is hereby amended that each and every disbursing officer or agent of the United States, having any money of the United States entrusted to him for disbursement, shall be and he is hereby required to deposit the same with the Treasurer of the United States, or with some one of the assistant treasurers or public depositaries, and draw for the same only in favor of the persons to whom payment is to be made in pursuance of law and instructions; except when payments are to be made in sums under twenty dollars, in which cases such disbursing agent may check in his own name, stating that it is to pay small claims.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of the United States, assistant treasurers, and public depositaries shall safely keep all moneys deposited by any disbursing officer or disbursing agent of the United States, as well as any moneys deposited by any receiver, collector, or other person which shall be the moneys of or due to the United States, and for a failure to do so shall be held guilty of the crime of embezzlement of said moneys, and subject to the punishment provided for embezzlement in the act to which this is an amendment.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CXIX.—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the better Organization of the Treasury, and for the Collection, Safe Keeping, Transfer, and Disbursement of the Public Revenue."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act to provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the collection, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, approved August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty six, be and the same is hereby amended that each and every disbursing officer or agent of the United States, having any money of the United States entrusted to him for disbursement, shall be and he is hereby required to deposit the same with the Treasurer of the United States, or with some one of the assistant treasurers or public depositaries, and draw for the same only in favor of the persons to whom payment is to be made in pursuance of law and instructions; except when payments are to be made in sums under twenty dollars, in which cases such disbursing agent may check in his own name, stating that it is to pay small claims.

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Approved, March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CXX.—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the better Organization of the Treasury, and for the Collection, Safe Keeping, Transfer, and Disbursement of the Public Revenue."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act to provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the collection, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, approved August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty six, be and the same is hereby amended that each and every disbursing officer or agent of the United States, having any money of the United States entrusted to him for disbursement, shall be and he is hereby required to deposit the same with the Treasurer of the United States, or with some one of the assistant treasurers or public depositaries, and draw for the same only in favor of the persons to whom payment is to be made in pursuance of law and instructions; except when payments are to be made in sums under twenty dollars, in which cases such disbursing agent may check in his own name, stating that it is to pay small claims.

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Approved, March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CXXI.—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the better Organization of the Treasury, and for the Collection, Safe Keeping, Transfer, and Disbursement of the Public Revenue."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act to provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the collection, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, approved August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty six, be and the same is hereby amended that each and every disbursing officer or agent of the United States, having any money of the United States entrusted to him for disbursement, shall be and he is hereby required to deposit the same with the Treasurer of the United States, or with some one of the assistant treasurers or public depositaries, and draw for the same only in favor of the persons to whom payment is to be made in pursuance of law and instructions; except when payments are to be made in sums under twenty dollars, in which cases such disbursing agent may check in his own name, stating that it is to pay small claims.

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Approved, March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CXXII.—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the better Organization of the Treasury, and for the Collection, Safe Keeping, Transfer, and Disbursement of the Public Revenue."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act to provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the collection, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, approved August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty six, be and the same is hereby amended that each and every disbursing officer or agent of the United States, having any money of the United States entrusted to him for disbursement, shall be and he is hereby required to deposit the same with the Treasurer of the United States, or with some one of the assistant treasurers or public depositaries, and draw for the same only in favor of the persons to whom payment is to be made in pursuance of law and instructions; except when payments are to be made in sums under twenty dollars, in which cases such disbursing agent may check in his own name, stating that it is to pay small claims.

ONE DOLLAR
WILL BUY

ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, namely, Dr. SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR or Liver Remedy, that acts as a Cathartic, easier, milder and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a Liver remedy, acting first on the Liver to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it, and when taken daily in moderate doses will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

Dr. SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR is compounded entirely from new articles of medicine, namely, Gums.

Some idea of the strength of these gums may be formed when it is known that one bottle of the Invigorator contains as much strength as five pounds of Calomel, without any of its deleterious effects.

Though possessing rare medicinal powers, these Gums have been but little known to physicians, and never used in their prescriptions until used in the form of the Invigorator, which met with such unprecedented success as to induce the proprietor to offer it as a family medicine tried and known in its effects. It has rarely ever failed to cure Liver complaints in their worst forms.

Indigestion being caused by a deranged Liver is cured when the Liver is excited to action.

Jaundice is caused by an improper action of the Liver, and as a proof that the invigorator relieves this disease let any one troubled with Jaundice take the Invigorator regularly one week, and their skin will begin to assume its original color.

Costiveness can be permanently cured by the Invigorator. It acts on the bowels, and it assists nature in her operations. By gradually diminishing the dose, the bowels are left in a healthy and active state, and work as regularly as clock work. Sick Headache is very soon relieved by taking a double dose of the Invigorator, which corrects all acidity and sourness of the stomach.

For indigestion and stomach trouble, it is as equal as it relieves all oppressive or uneasy feeling after eating heartily. For a family medicine generally, all who use it speak in the highest terms.

Dr. Sandford's Invigorator came to us recommended as a cure for Liver Complaints, and all diseases arising from a diseased Liver. The testimonials of so many of our Physicians in its favor, induced us to try it, and now conviction is certain that it is one of the greatest blessings ever given to Dyspepsia, for it made a complete cure before the first bottle was taken and now we can eat anything without trouble while before nothing but the light food would digest, and often that gave us pain. Now what we want to say to all our readers is, if Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia trouble you, do not fail to try this the greatest remedy in the world.—State Fact.

There has never been tried in our family a remedy which has met with such unbounded success in the cure of diseases incident to children, as Dr. Sandford's Invigorator; nor is it alone for diseases of children that we use it; for it acts as a Cathartic so mildly and gently, and seems to renovate the system so thoroughly, that we think we are doing a service to all in advising them to use it with such unbounded success. There are cases that have come under our notice where great benefit has been received in diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, where all other remedies failed to give relief. It has become so useful in our family that we will not be without it.—Jacksonville Ala. Republician.

Price per Bottle per Bottle.

SANDFORD & CO., Proprietors, 245 Broadway New York.

For sale by E. J. ASTON, Asheville, May 21, 1857.

Dr. Clopton's Infirmary.

DR. JAS. CLOPTON, who has visited Raleigh, and all the principal towns in Carolina, for several years, practicing his profession, has permanently located at Huntsville, Alabama, where he is prepared to treat, most successfully, the following diseases, to-wit: Asthma, Diseases of the Throat, Scrofula, Clandular Swellings, Tumors, Scrofulous Cancers, Ulcers on the face, and all diseases of the skin, eyes, &c., arising from an impure state of the blood.

Testimonials of the highest character can be given, from the most respectable families of Carolina.

All communications must contain a three cent stamp to pay for the return letter.

TESTIMONIAL.

LEXINGTON, Davidson Co., N. C., May 11, 1857.

Dr. J. A. Clopton: Dear Sir:—Yours of May 6, was received at home (Jamestown, Guilford Co.) yesterday, but I had not time to answer. I came here to-day to court, and made some inquiry as to the cases which had been under your care and attention,